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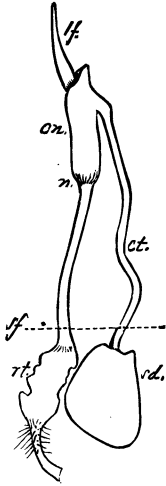
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that the persistent style of the former is sufficient to distinguish it from the jointed style of the latter, is there not still good ground for suggesting a change in the description of these two species?

Yonkers, N. Y.

E. C. HOWE.

**Germination of *Iris versicolor*.**—The accompanying figure illustrates a peculiar mode of germination that I have observed this spring in *Iris versicolor*, the seeds of which I had planted in a flower-pot kept in a rather warm place in the house. The descriptions and figures of the germinating seed of *Iris* which I have seen thus far (cf. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 24, fig. 55) do not agree with my observations, for I do not find mentioned and illustrated in them the long, filamentous connective (*ct*) between the endosperm of the seed (*sd*) and what I must call the cotyledon (*cn*).



The whole process reminds one very much of the germination of *Phoenix dactylifera* (Sachs's Botany, Eng. edit., 1875, p. 542, fig. 388), but in the case of the *Iris* the connective is much longer in proportion, and rises, with the first node (*n*), and the first leaf (*lf*), from one-half to three-fourths of an inch above the surface (*sf*), while the seed (*sd*) stays behind under ground.

It would be worth while to ascertain whether this mode of germination is common with *Iris versicolor*, or whether, as I suppose, it is abnormal—caused perhaps by the more rapid growth at a higher temperature.

Hoboken, N. J., April, 1882.

JOSEPH SCHRENK.

**New Station for *Corema Conradii*, Torr.**—Learning that *Corema Conradii*, Torr, had been found on Shawangunk Mountain, Ulster Co., N. Y., I went there on the 2d of May to seek it. I found it growing on the crest of the ridge, in a bleak spot not sheltered by trees; quite plentiful there, but not seen elsewhere, for the two miles that I looked for it.

It is a low bush, much branched, spreading, almost prostrate, with erect branches, about 9 inches high, and 20 inches wide across the branches, from out to out.

It is described as dioecious or polygamous. I got 85 specimens, of which were dioecious, 84; monoecious, 1; polygamous, 0.

The monoecious specimen had 30 clusters of pistillate flowers, near the top, and one cluster of staminate near the base: total clusters on the specimen or branch, 31. I saw no other flower in bloom, on the mountain. I found a small form of *Asplenium montanum*, Willd., from one to one and a half inches high.

The day was cold, with a high wind and heavy squalls of snow and rain. In some sheltered places, last winter's ice was not all gone. The height of the ridge is about 1,800 feet above tide-water. It was too early for the regular spring flowers in so elevated and exposed a place. I was under the impression that the plant was